DAILY EDITION, for 6 months,

WEEKLY EDITION, for 6 months, 5 00 No subscriptions received on any other terms than the shove, or for a longer or shorter period.

THE AMENDED TAX BILL.

The following is the bill to amend the tax laws; passed by the House of Representatives on Thursday last. We copy from the Richmond Sentinel, the same act be, and the same is hereby amended, by which says in reference to it, that the proposed adding thereto as follows: right: but it may be doubted whether it would depress the high.

The Congress of the Confederate States of fault. America do enact, That the first, second and third sections of the set to levy additional taxes for the common defence and support of the Government, approved 17th February, 1864, be amended and re-enacted so as to read as follows:

Section I. That in addition to the taxes levied the act to lay taxes for the common defence and carry on the Government of the Confederate States, approved April 24th, 1863, there shall be levied from the 17th day of February, 1864, on the subjects of taxation hereinafter mentioned, and collected from every person, co-partnership, asacciation or corporation, liable therefor, taxes as

First - Upon the value of all property, real, personal and mixed of every kind and description, not hereinafter exempted or taxed at a different rate, five per cent. Provided, that from the tax in the value of property employed in agriculture shall be deducted the value of the tax in kind derived therefrom during the same year, as assessed under the law impressing it and delivered to the government, whether deliverable during the year or afterwards including the bacon delivered after and not prior to the assessment of the tax on property employed in agriculture aforesaid; and he collection of the tax on such property shall be suspended after assessment under the order of the Secretary of the Treasury until the value of the tithes to be deducted can be ascertained, and when so ascertained it shall be the duty of the Post Quartermaster to certfy and of the district collector to deduct the amount of such tithes. And any balance found due may be paid in bonds and certificates authorized by the act to reduce the currency, and to authorize a new issue of notes and bonds in like manner, as taxes myable during

Second-On the value of gold and silver ware any bank, banking company or association, canal, navigation, importing and exporting, inurance, manufacturing, telegraph, railroad, dry lock companies, and all other joint stock comparies of every kind, whether incorporated or not, fre per cent, which tax shall be assessed against and paid by the company in each case. And then the shares or interest in any such company are taxed, no other tax shall be imposed under his act upon any property of such company repesented by the valuation of such shares or inter-

est, as directed in the second section of this act. Section II. The value of property, shares and nterest taxed under the preceding section shall tation and destruction ruled the hour. be assessed on the basis of the market value of the ame as similar property in the neighborhood, when assessed in the year 1860, except that where lands, elaves, shares or interests have been purphased since the 1st day of January, 1862, other they shall be assessed at the price actually paid for them by the owner, or, if for any cause that cannot be ascertained, thon at the market value at the time of such purchase. Shares or interests created since the year 1860 shall be assessed their actual cost to the present holder : Prorided that no shares or interests which are now worth par or over par shall be assessed at less

Section III. Upon the amount of all gold and ver coin, gold dust, gold and silver bullion, uness purchased since the first day of January, 1862, and then upon the actual cost to the presprosed by the first section of this act, and in parties are found. ich cases ten per cent, less the amount of tax so posed; and upon the value of all moneys held broad or bills of exchange drawn therefor, and romissory notes, rights and credits payable in breign countries, five per cent, according to the plue thereof, at the place where the tax thereon payable at the time of assessment, except where same is included in the tax on shares or inrests imposed by the first section of this act, and en five per cent, less the amount of tax so imar per cent, bonds or certificates authorized by e act of February 17, 1864, to reduce the curncy and authorize new issue of notes and

a registered business, the income derived from easy, h is taxed five per cent, upon the par value reof: Provided that the income derived from Conerate Treasury notes shall be taxed as other in

In the case of disagreement between the owner provided in the cases of disagreement under 8th section of the act to amend an act entitled act to levy taxes for the common defence, and Ty on the Government of the Confederate States, foved February 17, 1864."

864, be, and the same is hereby, amended, so as the States in rebellion. oclude as wholesale dealers, manufacturers, and and other miners and salt manufacturers. who te it their business to sell their own products to

as follows: isions of this or any other law. The property | inst.

Vol. 1.]

RALEIGH, N. C., FRIDAY, JUNE 10, 1864.

No. 42.

of companies provided under the act entitled "an "STOP THE FIGHTING-MAKE THIS. act to establish a volunteer navy," shall be exempt from taxation, except on the income.

smendments equalize, by reduction, the burdens of the tax as it now stands. The equalization is taxed under any law of Congress, or in case of dist agreement with the assessor, to submit the same to not have been better to raise the low texes than to referees, as provided by law, or shall fail or refuse to pay the tax thereon, within such time as shall be A BILL ENTITLED AN ACT TO AMEND THE TAX prescribed by public notice by the district collector. under the direction of the commissioner of taxes, such person shall be deemed and held to be in de-

> Section VI. That this act shall not be so construed as to subject to taxation corn, bacon and agricultura! products, which were produced in the year 1868, and in the possession of the producer on the 17th day of February, 1864, and necessary for the support of himself and family during the present year, and from or on which taxes in kind had been deducted and

Section VII That section fourth, paragraphs one and two, of the act approved February 17, 1864, entitled "an act to lay additional taxes for the common defence and support of the Government," be so amended as to levy an additional tax of fifty per cent. upon the amount of all profits made by selling the articles mentioned in the said paragraphs, between the 17th day of rebruary, 1864, and the 1st day of July next, which additional tax shall be collected under said act.

At 2 o'clock the House went into secret session, and continued until 3 o'clock, and then took a recess until 8 o'clock, p. m.

From the Charlotte (N. C.) Times. A YANKEE CONFESSION.

The annexed, which has been placed in our hands, shows that at least one Yankee officer is disposed to tell the truth, so far as to relieve the many from condemnation by placing the facts before the public against the few.

As the wanton destruction of property by the Yankees at the time of the evacuating Washington, N. C., is officially admitted by the officers in command, that question is now settled:

HEADQUARTERS,) DISTRICT NORTH CAROLINA. Newbern, N. C., May 3, 1864.

[General Orders, No. 5.] While the troops of this command may exult and take just pride in their many victories over the ene my, yet a portion of them have, within a few days, been guilty of an outrage against humanity, which brings the blush of shame to the cheek of every

It is well known that, during the late evacuation and plate, jewels, jewelry and watches, ten per of Washington, N. C., that town was fired, and near- imperatively command at least a pause for sefleccent. On the value of all shares or interests held ly, if not entirely, consumed, thus wantonly render- tion, an opportunity for the ministration of reason. ing houseless and homeless hundreds of poor women If we interpret aright the suppressed sentiment of and children, (many of them the families of soldiers the people, that time has come. They are apin our ormy,) and destroying the last vestige of the palled and conscience-stricken at the ghastly aspect once happy homes of those men who have now given up all to serve their country in her hour of peril.

> of the United States. It is also well known that the army vandals did not even respect the charitable institutions, but, bursting open the doors of the Masonic and Odd vinity. Fellows Lodges, pillaged them both, and hawked about the streets the regalia and jewels.

And this, too, by United States troops. It is well known, too, that both public and private stores were entered and plundered; and that devas-

The commanding general had, until this time, becould have committed an act such as this which now blackens the fair fame of the army of North Carolina. He finds, however, that he was sadly mistaken: and that the ranks are disgraced by men who are not than land purchased by refugees and held and oc- soldiers, but thieves and scoundrels, dead to all sense supied by them for their own use and residence, of honor and humanity, for whom no punishment to christian sentiment that we think the time has can be too severe.

The commanding general is well aware what troops | condition men will rally to the standard of peace. were in the town of Washington when the flames first appeared. He knows what troops last left that place. He knows that in the ranks of only two of the regiments in the district of North Carolina the

To save the reputation of the command, it is hoped that the guilty parties may be ferretted out by the is it a question of sectional prowess or courage ; officers who were in Washington at the time of these

ment and detachment in this command, at dress parade, on the day succeeding its receipt, and at the head of the 17th Massachusetts volunteers, and the et holder, ten per cent, except where the same 15th Connecticut volunteers, at dress parade, every already included in the tax on shares or interests day for ten consecutive days, or until the guilty

> By command of Brig. Gen. I. N. Palmer. J. A. JUDSON, A. A. General.

B. H. TICKNOR, Captain and Acting Aid de-Camp.

A NEW ORDER OF AFFAIRS AT MEMPHIS. -Gen. C. C. Washburn, the new commander at Memphis, has

The practical operation of commercial intercourse from this city with the States in rebellion has been pred, payable in Confederate Treasury notes or to help largely to feed, clothe, arm, and equip our enemies. Memphis has been of more value to the Southern Confederacy since it fell into Federal hands , than Nassau. To take cotton belonging to the rebel econd—Upon the amount of all solvent credits, to convert it into supplies and greenbacks, and to ree notes and Confederate bonds, and not employed without passing again into rebel lines, is safe and

I have undoubted evidence that large amounts of cotton have been and are being brought here to be the President's signature to become a law. It gives a sold, belonging to the rebel Government. The past General \$500 per month, a Lieutenant General \$450, and present system of trade has given strength to the a Major General \$400, and a Brigadier General \$350. action IV. That paragraph 4th of section five of rebel army, while it has demoralized and weakened Generals in command of an army to receive \$100 a same act be amended by adding thereto as fol- our own. It has invited the enemy to hover around month in addition, and all others in the field \$50 .-Memphis, as his best base of supply, when, other- We look upon it as an act of wisdom in the House wise, he would have abandoned the country. It thus to remember those who are daily risking their the officer as to the reduction of taxes under renders of practical non effect the blockade upon the lives in defence of the country, and it will no doubt section, the question shall be settled by referees ocean, which has cost and is costing many millions. It opens our lines to the spies of the enemy, and renders it next to impossible to execute any military plan without its becoming known to him long enough

in advance for him to prepare for it.

The facts here stated are known to every intelli-Section V. That paragraph sixth, section four of gent man in Memphis. What is the remedy for ed by the Senate so as to make it applicable only to act to amend an act entitled an act to lay taxes these great and overwhelming evils? Experience one year, instead of a permanent arrangement, and an i. w. Scott. the common defence and carry on the Govern-shows that there can be but one remedy, and that is in that form has passed both branches of Congress.—
total prohibition of all commercial intercourse with Richmond Dispatch.

It is therefore ordered : That, on and after the 15th day of May, 1864, the lines of the Army of Memphis be closed, and no perer dealers to sell again: And that section 16th of son will be permitted to leave the city, except by same act be, and is hereby amended, so as to river, without a special pass from these headquarters, after that date. All persons desirous of coming into ret-The income property and money, other than the city will be permitted to do so, but should be ederate Treasury notes, of hospitals, asylums, notified by the pickets that they will not be allowed arches, schools, colleges, and other charitable in to return. All persons who desire to leave the city ations, shall be exempt from taxation under the to go beyond the lines must do so before the 15th

CAMPAIGN THE LAST."

This is the appeal-"stop the fighting, make this campaign the last "-that now comes up from the conservative press of the North. The New York News, speaking of the terrible losses already sustained in the campaign of Virginia says:

We are yet in the beginning of this campaign and already we count the dead by thousands and the wounded by tens of thousands. The contest EVERY SATURDAY, for Richmond has been ushered in with a hideons EVERY SATURDAY. saturnalia of blood. This bavoc of the first few battles is without parallel upon the red pages of human strife, unless we look far back into the record of heathern barbarism, when slaughter was the object and not the instruments of warfare. It is true that at rare intervals great numbers have perished upon single fields, but never, in a military sense, to so little purpose. Waterloo decided the fate of Europe. The victory there was complete, the defeat utter and overwhelming. The total loss of the French was twenty-six thousand three hundred; the battles of the Wilderness, undecisive, barren of preceptible results, and but the prelude of work more terrible yet to be done, have cost the North, as has been computed, twenty-five thousand men.

If we estimate the Confederate loss as equal to ours, there is the appalling list of fifty thousand Making a complete Casket of human beings killed or disabled at the very threshold of the campaign. Fifty thousand human beings, in their strength and manhood-as many IT IS A HOME JOURNAL as constitute the total population, men, women and children, of a second class city, have been stricken down at the very first collision, without bringing the issue nearer to its close. When it is considered that fifteen thousand wounded Federal IT IS A TRAVELLER'S COMPANION soldiers are huddled together in the streets of Fredericksburg, and that they are a portion only of the victims thus far of this campaign, the ex- IT IS PLEASANT READING tent of the carnage can be more nearly realized. Every better feeling attests the inhumanity and folly of prosecuting a war that involves such waste of life and serves to accomplish no desirable end.

Whatever may be the military result of this campaign, so terribly inaugurated the blood that will be shed must not appeal in vain against the prolongation of this infernal war. We cannot beheve that the people will consent to repeat these scenes of mutual destruction. There must be a period in this strife when humanity will refuse to permit such slaughter, when common sense will which the present phase of this struggle has reveal And this was done by men in the military service ed. They say, in their souls, if not aloud : " We have gone too far; the God of Christians will not sanction this mutilation and destruction of his creatures, endowed with the essence of his di-

In testimony to this growing conviction, the confession of a noted and extreme Abolitionist is most opportune. Wendell Philips said on Tuesday last: " As an American white citizen I depricate one month of war. I see in it the seed of debt, military ambition and despotism. The setlieved it impossible that any troops in his command tlement of this war is not to be by battle, but by statesmanship."

The evils generated by this war have now so much accumulated, the sacrefice of life, awful as it has been, threatens to become so unendurable come when, without distinction of party or social

It is our solemn conviction that no man of ordinary perceptive faculties honestly believes today that further bloodshed will secure a political result more desirable than such, whatever it may be, that can be secured by negotiation. Neither for the battlefields of these three terrible years, now closing in horrible carninge attest with fear-This order will be read at the head of every regi - ful witness that no charge of weakness or cowardice will stand against either section. Why do we then persist in dealing death-blows that vindicate no principle; that satisfy no point of honor, and that promises no result that a free people should covet for themselves or others? As we turn with a shudder from the list of innumerable dead and from the records of the crowded hospitals; as we hear in the heart's sympathetic echo the lamentations that come from a hundred thousand desolated homes, let us resolve that with this campaign, whatever its result, the butchery shall

INCREASED PAY OF GENERAL OFFICERS.

The bill to increase the compensation of the General assigned to duty at Richmond, which elicited some newspaper comment when it was under consideration in the Senate, has undergone some important changes, Government to Nassau, or any other foreign port, is and at length passed both branches of Congress so a hazardous proceeding. To take it to Memphis and much improved in form that its progenitors would and at length passed both branches of Congress so not now recognize it as one of their own offspring .of all bank bills and all other paper issued as turn to the lines of the enemy, or place the proceeds It was sent to the House some days ago, and by that rency, exclusive of non-interest bearing Confed- to the credit of the rebel Government in Europe, body modified so as to include all the Generals in the army. The Senate subsequently added some uns important amendments, which were yesterday concurred in by the House, and the bill now only awaits lives in defence of the country, and it will no doubt ment of Bureau. John L. Harrell, of Ala., Chief of Fireceive the popular approval; while it might have nance Bureau. B Fuller, of N. C., Clerk seemed invicious to have selected an officer whose good fortune it has been to be assigned to duty at the capital as a particular object of favor, however deserving he may be.

The bill to increase the pay of soldiers was amend-

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WM. B. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor, Raleigh, N. C. May 7, 1864.

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Alexander H Staphens, of Georgia, Vice President, sal Aids to the President—Col Wm Brown, of Ga., Co James Cuesnut, of S. C., Col Wm P Johnston, of Ky. Col Joseph C Ives, of Miss., Col G W C Lee, of Va., Col Joseph C Ives, of Miss., Col G W C Lee, of Va., Col

Private Secretary to President-Burton N Harrison, o Department of State - John P Benjamin, of La., Secre tary of State. L Q Washington, Chief Clerk. The office of Assistant Secretary is vacant.

Department of Justice - Attorney General, Gco Davis of North Carolina. Wade Keyes, of Ala., Assistant Attorney General. Rufus H Rhedes, of Miss., Commissioner of Patents. G E W Nelson, of Ga., Superintendent o Public Printing. R M Smith, of Virginia Public Printer Treasury Department-C G Memminger, of S C., Sec retary of the Treasury. Robert Tyler, the gister. E El more, Treasurer. J M Strother, of Va., Chief Clerk, Lewis Cruger, of S. C., Comptroller. B Baker, of Florida, 1st Auditor, W H S Taylor, of La., 2d Auditor.

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Postoffice Department-John H Reagan, of Texas, Post master General. H St Caorge Offu of Va., Chief of Con-tract Bureau. B N Clements, of Tann., Chief of Appoint-

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Collector.

W. R. Richardson is City Treasurer.

Town Constables—J. J. Beus, Chief—N. V. Denton, Assistant.

K. P. Battle. City Attorney.

J. L. Pennington, City Printer.

F. G. King, Weigh Master.

MIGHT WATOR. Captain-C. H. Horton.

watchman—E. A. Johnson, Wm. Beevers, Wm. C. Parker, M. C. Luter, C. A. Driver and Wm. Overby.

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ADVER TISING, &c.

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Officer. Major James Sloan, Guilford. Quartermaster. Major James Sloan, Guillord. Quartermaster.

Major Henry A Dowd, Edgecombe, do

Major James H. Foote, Asst. Adjt. Gen., (Reli of Honor.)

Major William A Graham, Jr., Ass't Adjt. General.

Lieut. Josiah Collins, Washington county, Ordnance De-

partment.
Lieut. John B. Neathery, Wake, Asst. Adjt. General. Lieut Thomas White, Franklin, Ast Quartermaster. Lieut. Isaac W. Garrett, Edgecombe, Asst. Quartermaster. Lieut. Thaddeus McGee, Wake. Asst. Commissary. Lieut, Charles H. Thompson, Wake, Asst. Commissary.

JUDICIAL.

Supreme Caurt.—Richmond M Pearson, Yadkin, Chief
Justice,—William H Battle, Orange, and Matthias E Manly, of Craven, Judges; Sion II Rogers, Wake, Atterney
General; Hamilton C Jones, Rowan, Reporter; Edmund
B Freeman, Clerk. [Meets in the city of Raleigh second
Monday in June each year. The Morganton term has been
discontinued.]

Superior Courts .- Judges .- Edwin G Reade, Person, Romaius M Saunders, Wake; Robert R Heath, Chewan; Robt S French, Robeson; James W Osborne, Mecklenburg; George Howard, Wilson; Robert B Gilliam, Granville; William M Shipp, Henderson.

Solicitors .- 1st Circuit, Josse J Yeates, Hertford; 2nd Circuit, Charles C Clark, Craven; 3rd Circuit, Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; 4th Circuit. Thomas bettle. Rockingham; 5th Circuit. Raloh Buxton, Cumberland ; 6th Circuit, Robert F Armfield. Yadkin ; 7th Circuit, William P Bynum; 8th Circuit, Augustun S Merrimon,

Confederate States District Court .- Hon Asa Biggs, Martin, Judge; George V Strong, Wayne, Attorney; W F Watson, Craven, Clerk; Wesley Jones, Wake, Marshall. Council of State .- F B Satterthwaite, Pitt; Robert P Dick, Guifford; Dr James Galloway, Wilkes; L Eldredge Johnston; J R Hargrave, Anson; Jesse R Stubbs, Martin. Literary Board .- His Excellency, Gov. Vance-President

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Richard H Battle, Jr, Secretary. Commissioners of Sinking Fund .- Hon Thomas Ruffin. Alamance, tion Welden N Edwards David L Swain, Orange. The University of North Carolina is at Chapel Hill .-Hon David Lawain, President.

Rev Calvin H Wiley is Superintendent of the Commo Schools of the State. Willie J Palmer, A M. is Principal of the N C Instation for the Deaf Dumb and the Blind, at Raleigh. Dr Edward C Fisher is Superintendent of the Insane

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1	21	THOSE TOOM,	Wm S Rankin,	Wm J Pfohl,
1	22	Thos S Galloway,	and the second	
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,	42	John E Brown,	Chas W Bradshaw,	
1	43	Thos S Kenan,	Wm G Lewis,	Walter J Boggan, Chas M Stedman,
-	44	Thos C Singeltary, Samuel H Boyd,	John R Winston,	T McGee Smith,
f	46	Wm I Sanudars	A C McAllister,	Nelli Mck McNeil
	47	Wm L Saunders, Geo H Faribault,	A C Mellinster,	Arch D Crudap,
	48	Sam H Walkup,	Albert A Hill,	Was Il Jones.
	49	Lee M McAfee,	John A Fleming.	James T Davis.
e	50	Geo Wortham,	John A Fleming, John C Vanhook,	
	51	Hector McKethan,		Jas R McDonald,
8	52		Marcus A Parks,	
-	53	Wm A Owens,	Jas T Moreheac.	James J Iredell,
•	54	Ken R Merchison,	Anderson Ellis, Alfred H Belo,	James A Rogers,
f	55	John K Connally,	Alfred H Belo,	Tolon W Control
	56	Paul F Fairon,	G Gratiott Luke,	John W Graham, James A Craige,
	57	Arch C Godwin,	Hamilton C Jones,	Thomas J Dula,
	58	John B Palmer,	Edward Cantwell,	James M Mayo,
	59 60	Den D Ferrebee, Wash M Hardy,	James T Weaver,	James T Huff,
	61	Jas D Radcliffe,	Wm S Devade,	Henry Harding,
,	62	Vas D Radoniae,	Geo W Clayton,	
	63	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Stephen B Evans,	James H McNeill
7	64	Lawrence M Allen,	Wm N Garratt	Thos P Jones,
	65	Geo N Folk,	Alfred H Baird,	Thos P Jones, John J Spann,

Alex D Moore, John N Whitford, Rufus W Wnarton, Ed Whitford, The First Battalion (Heavy Artillery) is commanded by Maj Alexand r Mackae; The First Battalion Sharp Shooters by Capt R E Wilson; the Second Buttalion (Infantry) by Major Jame. J Iredell, 536 Regiment; The Third Battalion (Light Artillery) by Maj John W Moore; The Tenth Battalion by Maj W L Young; The Twelfth Battalion by Capt J O Cherry; The Thirteenth Battalion (Light Artillery) by Lieut Col Joseph B Stair; The Fourteenth Battalion (Cavalry) by Lieut Col J L Henry; The Fitteenth Battalion (Cavalry) by Lieut Col J M Wynn; The Sixteenth Battalion (Cavalry) by Lieut Col J M Wynn; The Sixteenth Battalion (Cavalry) by Maj James C McRae; Thomas' Legion consists of a Regiment and a Battalion and is commanded by Col Wm H Thomas.

The 1st and 3rd kegiments are in Stewart's Brigade, Johnson's Division, Ewell's Corps
The 2d, 4th, 14th and 30th are in Ramseur's Brigade, Rodes' Division, Ewell's Corps.

The 5th, 12th, 20th and 23d are in Johnston's Brigade, Rodes' Division, Ewel's Corps. The 5th, 12th, 20th and 25th and 1st Battalion Sharp Shooters are in Hoke's Br gade, Whiting's Division, Beauregard's Corps. The 43d Regiment is temporarily with this Brigade.

The 7th, 18th, 28th, 33d and 37th are in 1 ane's Brigade, Wilson cox's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 8th, 31st, 51st and 6:st are in Clingman's Brigade, Pick ett's Division, Beauregard's Corps.
The 9th, 19th, 59th and 63d are in Gordon's Prigade, Hamp-The 9th, 19th, 59th and 63d are in Gordon's Brigade, Hampston's Division, Stewart's Corps.

The 11th, 26th, 14th, 47th and 52d are in Kirkland's Brigade, Heth's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 13th, 16th, 22d, 34th and 38th are in Scale's Brigade, Wilcox's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 15th, 27th, 48th and 48th are in Cooke's Brigade, Heth's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 17th, 42d, 56th and 68th are in Martin's Brigade, Whiting's Division, Besureyard's Corps.

The 24th, 25th, 8 th, 49th and 56th are in Ransom's Brigade, Pickett's Division, Besureyard's Corps.

The 29th is in Ecton's Brigade, French's Division, Polk's Corps. Corps.
Tue &d., 43d. 45th. 53d and 2d Battalion are in Daniel's Brigade. Rodes' Division, Ewell'- Corps.
The 36th and 40th are in Herbert's Brigade Whiting's Division, Beauregard's Corps.
The 39th is in McNair's Brigade, French's Division, Polk's

Corps.
The 55th is in Davis' Brigade, Heth's Division, Hill's Corps.
The 58th and 60th are in Reynold's Brigade, Stevenson's Di-

The 10th, 41st, 63d, 64th, 65th, 67th and 68th are not brigaded,

OF BUNCOMBE

The Conservative Ticket for Wake County ! FOR THE SENATE :

Hon. SION H. ROGERS. FOR THE HOUSE OF COMMONS: . WILLIAM LAWS, THOMAS J. UTLEY,

DANIEL G. FOWLE. TO PRINTERS.

TWO GOOD COMPOSITORS CAN-FIND PERMAN. ent employment by immediately applying to this office.

May 24, 1863.

28-if.

THE TRUE CONSERVATIVE PLATFORM .- The supremacy of the

A speedy repeal of the act suspending the writ of HABEAS A quiet submission to all laws, whether good or bad, while

they remain upon our statute books. No reconstruction, or submission, but perpetual independ-

An unbroken front to the common enemy; but timely and repeated negotiations for PEACE by the proper authorities. No separate State action through a Convention ; no counter revolution; no combined resistance to the government .. Opposition to despotism in every form, and the preservation

of Republican institutions in all their purity. BUSINESS NOTICE .- As we can no longer use Five Dollar Trensuy notes at PAR, we shall be compelled, from and after this date, to take them at the same discount he larger notes of the old issue are subject to. We regret this necessity, but as everybody else is doing the same thing, we have no

Mr. Holden an "Original Secessionist."

Ma. 9th, 1864.

The contest is between a national and a sectional party, and the issue is Union or Disunion.—W. W. Holden, August All Southern men feel that Mr. Fillmore's election would not, in tself, destroy the Union; while all Southern men feel that the election of Fremont would be the sure precursor of

dissolution and probably of civil war.-W. W. Holden, Sept. 10th, 1856.
Can it be possible that there are men in the South who prefer Fremont for the Presidency, or who would acquiesce in his election? * * * It may be that there are TRAITORS, HERE election?

AND THERE, IN THIS STATE, as there were TORIES in the Revolution, who would thus deliver up their native and to the fury of the funatic and the torch of the incendiary; but they are few

and far between.

The election of Fremont would inevitably lead to a separation of the States. Even if no overt or direct act of dissolution should take place, he could not carry on the government in the South. No true or decent Southern man would accept office under him; and our people would never submit to have their post offices, custom houses and the like-filled with Fremont's Yankee abolitionists. We would not expect or ask the Northern people to submit in a similar case—and WE-WILL NOT SUBMIT. Suppose, for example, the Southern people, having the power to elect a President, should nominate a candidate on sectional grounds, pledged to wield all the powers of the federal government to extend and perpetuate domestic slavery, and pledged to measures of gross aggression, without regard to the Constitution, or the rights and property candidate-what would the North do? They would resist it, and THEY OUGHT TO RESIST IT. They would regard it as a virtual dissolution of the Union, a d would act accordingly. The Union can neither be auministered, nor can it exist on sectional grounds. If there be Fremont men among us, let them b Rilenced or required to leave. The EXPRESSION OF BLACK REPUBLICAN OPINIONS IN OUR MIDST, IS INCOMPATABLE WITH OUR HO OR AND SAFETY AS A PEOPLE. * * 1.et our schools and seminaries of learning be scrutinized; and if Black Republicans be found in them, I t them be driven out. THAT MAN IS NEITHER A FIT. NOR A SAFE INSTRUCTOR OF OUR YOUNG MEN, WHO EVEN INCLINES TO FREMONT AND BLACK REPUBLI-

CANISM. -W. W. HOLDEN, 17th September, 1856.

Fremont and Dayton have no electoral ticket in the slaveholding States, nor will they have. They are utterly sectional in their character. They stand upon a platform which makes them and their supporters." the mortal enemies of every man, woman and child in the Southern States." We regard them as personal, mortal enemies. If they should succeed in this contest, as we do not believe they will, the result will be a seperation of the States. No human nower can property. tion of the States. No human power can prevent it. If some of the Southern States should be disposed to wait and see what the wolf would do with the lamb, or the hawk with the deve, others will not—SOUTH CAROLINA, ALABAMA and GEORGIA, not to include VIRGINIA, would place themselves in such an attitude as at ouce to sever existing political relaand man-stealers. They would create insurrection and service war in the South- they would put the torch to our dwellings and the knife to our throats. They are, therefore, our enemies; and they are the enemies of the Constitution and the Union. Their triumph would be the beginning of evils and calamities

puch as have never been known in this country.—w. W. Hot-pen, Sept. 20th, 1-56.

If the white people of the Senate should do—what is impos-sible—if they should make up their mind to submit, for the sake of the Union, to the rule and to the measures of such n as FREMONT and BANKS, and GIDDINGS, and BURLINGAME THEY WILL DESERVE ALL THE DEEP AND UNSPEAKABLE DEGRA-DATION TO WHICH THEY WILL DESCEND - even the true Consti-tutional men of the North, who are now contending for us as men never contended before, and who are keeping the battle from our dwellings, will regard them with pity and scorn, and THEIR VERY SLAVES WILL JEER THEM FOR THEIR MEANNESS, IMBECLITY AND COWARDICE .- W. W. Holden, Oct. 1st, 1856.

* We shall not reflect upon the intelligence of our readers, nor upon their devotion to the Constitution and the vital interests of North Carolina, by reasoning with any person who would susmit to John C. Fremont's Election. MR. RAYNER, a Southern man, says the South eight to submit to Fremont's election and that those who counsel oth rwise are traitors. M: Fillmore, a Northern man, has the South ought NOT TO SUBMIT, and that the triumph of Fremont would lead inevitably to the destruction of the Union. THERE ARE KNOW NOTHINGS in North Carolina who agree with MR. RAYNER—NOT MANY THANK GOD !- W. W. HOLDEN, 5th Nov., 18.6.

The Editor of the Progress "an Original Secessionist.

* We insist then that the only way now left by

which we can induce the North to respect our rights and acknowledge our importance is for every Southern State to dissolve its connection with the Unto as soon as possi-Prayers and supplications for the Union now are like

penance and tribute for the souls of the departed, they may tend to relieve the consciences of those who offer them, but will be of no service to those who are lost. The Union is GONE .- Progress 25th January, 1861. * * We are for secession, then, at this time to arrest Revolution. We have no desire or inclination to dis-

cuss the wisdom or the policy or justice of such a coursewhether it should have been commenced or not, or who is to blame-for our views have been freely given on all those questions, but they were given at a time when we considered discussion admissible, but now the day for that has passed bill are made worse by the inefficiency of the Secresed, and ACTION! ACTION! should be the rallying cry for every Southern State, and of every Southern man. -Progress. January 29th, 1861. North Carolina and Virginia will go. * * They

wanted to stay in, but the thieving party which you (Green ly) lead would not let them, and so they are preparing to go out, and will be out before the 4th of March .- Progress,

The Register sees no cause why this State should secode now. Well, perhaps not. # * * Would it have North Carolina still prostrate itself over the dead carcass of the UNION, and otter prayers for its preservation; or would that paper have the State act as becomes an independent sovereignty ?- Progress same date. * * NORIH AROLINA must go out and so must all

the border Slave States. It is foll, to talk about saving the Union now, and the attempt to do it will be the surest means of bringing on a unwise Secretary. Even Mr. MEMMINGER can't ruin revolution. The Southern States that have gone out have us gone to stay, and ir is f fly to talk about bringing them back. - Progress February 20, 1861.

*. * The question now is, not UNION or DISUNION. and he who makes that issue makes a false one; the UNION being already destroyed there is no longer any to

save .- Progress. same date. * The Standard can gently chide us now for declaring that the Union is already dissolved, and that as between an association with the North and the South the border slave States should go to the latter; but last summer, when there was a Union, and when we were denouncing the disunion nomination made at Richmond, and Yancey and all who sympathized with it as enemies to that Union, the Standard was trying to give a seeming zealous support to Breckinridge and cousin Jo. Lane. - Progress, March 22d, GOVERNOR VANCE

Will speak at Shelby, Monday, June 18th, Rutherfordton, Tuesday, June 14th. Hendersonville, Thursday, June 16. Asheville, Friday, June 17. Marion, M. nday, June 20. Morganton, Tuesday, June 21. Lenoir, Wednesday, June 22.

The friends will please provide a conveyance at the points, when the Governor leaves the Railroad, for

The editor is absent a few days on a visit to his family in Hendersonville.

This will be a sufficient apology for the meagre editorial matter that appears in this, and will appear in the next few numbers of the Conservative.

The Caucus Candidate for Governor.

The editor of the Standard, an old political stager, is well aware of the distike of the honest masses to caucus dictations. He has spent much of his life in efforts to force the people to endorse the decrees of secret conclaves of central wire pullers, and almost any number of his paper, selected at random, from the issues of the last fifteen years, will be found to breathe threatenings and slaughter against all who dared to think differently from the irresponsible juntas who issued infallible decrees to all the faithful concerning the tickets they were to support from constables up to President, "Organize, organize," was always his watchword; that is the people were perpetually called on to fall into ranks, at the command of cross road drill masters, and to wait for, and obey without question, the orders of king caucus.

Mr. Holden very well knows, from long experience, how hard it often was to force the masses into the support of men in regard to the selection of whom they had no voice; for it was his duty to see that all murmuring was suppressed, while he has had to goad many a sturdy republican into ranks by the flercest denunciation and the foulest abuse.

Indeed he has often proceeded to extremities with the refractory, and has often pronounced the sentence of political death on not a few freemen of the country for refusing to accept of caucus as their absolute lord and master.

Hence his recent attempt to conciliate favor by a to keep them posted. new profession of faith, and by a solemn repudiation of the claims of caucus. Let us hold him to all the consequences of this doctrine. If he is now right, then he condemns his whole political course for twenat such a crisis, to clothe with high responsibilities a politician who confesses that he has spent the whole of a long political life, up to this time, in the advocacy of pernicious errors? But Mr. HOLDEN'S recent pronunciamento against caucuses not only condemas his past career, but it puts an effectual extinguisher on his present aspirations. Who nominasingle old political intriguer, W. W. HOLDEN, himself. He does not come before the people for their favor, by mingling with them, telling them who and what he is, and answering their questions. No, he sits in his editorial sanctam, that old haunt of king caucus, consults with himself alone, and issues the decree-"I nominate myself as the candidate of all true Conservatives for the office of Governor," and forthwith proceeds to read out of the party all who do not support this nomination.

This is the culmination of the odious spirit of \$16 per dwt. caucus-it can reach no higher point of impudent assumption or insolent dictation. The student of an tions. And then what would Fremont, and the vultures of the linfamous school has graduated—he has passed Times, the Tribune, and the Herald do? "Whip us in?"-Perhaps they would attempt to send troops, but there are through all the degrees of the spirit of intolerence Perhaps they would attempt to send troops, but there are enough "true men in the Free States to meet and exterminate the troops, and their traitor leaders on their own ground.—Dissolve the Union by the act of the North, and the North would, in less than six months, by its own act, and by a reversal of its judgment, restore it again if it could. * They (Fremont and his supporters) would repeal the Furitive Slave law, leaving Southern men no protection against kidnappers law, leaving Southern men no protection against kidnappers and men stealers. They would crists insure the cegrees of the spirit of intolerence through all the degrees of the spirit of intolerenc Formerly he contended that a few leaders had the all who refuse to endorse it are to be branced!

> Keep it before the people that Mr. HOLDEN is the caucus candidate for Governor, nominated by a body consisting of himself alone, with Mr. PENNINGTON for door-keeper, that he alone suggested his own name, discussed and decided on his own claims to the support of that yast and honest party known as the Conservative, and passed resolutions which he is now trying to carry out, to affix the stigms of trai tors and renegades on all who will not accept him as their leader! Surely old king caucus is in his dotage-this vile despot that has so long lorded in the politics of North Carolina from his imperial palace in the Standard office, is making himself absurb with serrile folly, and is about to expire in the odor of infamy he so richly deserves.

> Our readers will see from the following vote that the House of Representatives have refused to make any amendments to the "Currency bill," passed at the last session. The members from North Caroling voted in a body favoring some action in regard to it, and with them were most if not all of the Conservative members of the House.

We regret this action. We never approved many features of the bill. Confidence in the promises of the government has been shaken by repudiation of its obligations. The result is evident. The people withhold their faith from the new promises. It is true treasury notes are scarcer, but as they are not sought after, prices do not fail. The necessaries of life are high in price, but the ability of the people to buy them is diminished. The operations of the tary of the Treasury. For more than a month the Depository at this place has been unable to furnish new issue for old, as the law provides. A few days ago he commenced paying to each applicant \$100 only. All this time business has been suspended or clogged by the failure of the Secretary to obey the law of Congress.

But this great people, under the providence of God by the aid of its noble armies, will gain its independence, notwithstanding the grievious burdens of bad laws, badly administered by a sleepy, opinionate and

back.— Progress Fébruary 20, 1861.

* WE AKE FOR NORTH CAROLINA GOING OUT AS SOON AS HER CONVENTION ASSEMBLES.

- Progress February 23d, 1861.

* The energian of them of the progress of the tague, Moore, Ramsay, Russell, Shewmake, Simpson, Smith, J. M., Smith, W. N. H., Staples, Whitefield, Witherspoonyeas-37.

NAY8-Akin, Atkins, Barkscale, Blandford, Branch, Bruce, E. M., Bruce, H. W., Çolyar, Cruiksbank, Dickinson, Dupre, Ewing, Farrow, Foster, Garland, A. H., Garland, R. K., Hartridge, Heiskell, Hilton, Hodge, Keeble, Kenner, Lyon, Machen, Marshall, McCallum, Miles, Morgan, Ori, Perkins, Pugh, Read, Rogers, Sexton, Swan, Vihere, Wright—nays 37.

Extract of a letter from Nash county: half a dozen votes. His name is Mathias."

A friend who has just returned from a visit to counties heretofore considered Holdenite, gives us a glowing account of the condition of things .-The people are turning to Gov. Vance, alleging that they have been deceived by Holden into believing the Governor had gone over to the original seces. sionists. They say his message and speeches has satisfied them his principles are all right—that he has made as good a Governor as anybody in the world could have done, and he ought not to be cast aside as a criminal for so "shifty" a man as Holden.

Gov. VANCE. - A private dispatch received in this city from Salisbury, on the 7th, says: "Vance is greeted evarywhere by large and attentive audiences. At least three thousand (3,000) here to day, and all seem to be for Vance."

THE COUNCIL OF THE PROT. EPISCOPAL CHURCH .-There not having been a quorum present at the time appointed, at Williamsboro', an adjournment of the Council was resolved upon, to meet in Raleigh the fourth Wednesday of June, instant. We hope our Raleigh friends will extend a hospitable welcome to the delegates. It requires an uncommon devotion to Church principles to stand thirty dollars per day at the hotels. A general desire was expressed by the delegates at Williamsboro', that there should be a prompt attendance at the adjourned meeting on the day appointed in order that the Council should proceed at once to business.

LOCAL ITEMS.

"Lulled in the countless chambers of the brain. Our thoughts are linked by many a hidden chain ; Awake but one, and lo! what myriads rise, Each stamps its image as the other flies."

The senior editor being absent, on a visit to his friends in the mountains, the junior, who assumes the responsibility of the editorial columns, has turned ever the local to "We, us & Co." As our proclivities for flying around, and mixing in generally, are not very good, (for we were always called bush ful.) we fear that we will not reach his expectations. However, we will do the best we can, and of course can do no more. Should our items prove "verdantly rich" we can't help it. Our friends may rest assured that we will exert our most strenuous efforts

Sad indeed are the results of war, and in no place is the expression more verified than in our own city. Young men who bid fair to be the pride and flower of their family have fallen in our just and holy cause. ty years; and will he himself pretend that it is safe But such are its effects. You see our streets thronged with the fair sex, enlivened by their merry laugh, and a bright lustre added to them by their appearance. But they are alone, enjoying the pleasure of their own society. No beaus have they to participate in their enjoyments, or bask in the sunshine of their smiles. Where are they? Echo answers, where. Some are struggling with the foe to protect that which their lives and hearts hold dearest. Others are at home wounded and disabled for life, while the ted him for Governor? A midnight caucus of one rest have departed this world to test the dread reali. ties of another. We bid them cheer, and offer to them our heart-felt sympathies, and hope that the day is not far distant when the bright sun of peace may shed its genial rays over our beloved country.

> We wish we had of all the pretty things That wealth can purchase or that fancy brings-The fruits of Summer and the flowers of Spring, And all the jewels from the crown of Kings, We'd lay them down for one such hour of peace, Pray God, we pray Him, that this war may cease.

Gold sold in this city on yesterday, at auction, for

BUTLER'S OPERATIONS ON THE SOUTHSIDE. A correspondent of the New York Times, writing from "near James river," May 27th, undertakes an explanation of why Butler was whipped on the 16th

Gen. Butler is censured in your very valuable paper for two reasons : First, because, in neglect of the supposed advice of Gen. Gilmore, he did not fortify the position he held before the second line of rebel works on the 16th inst; and secondly, because he withdrew his forces after the battle of the 16th had been lost. I admit that if Gen Butler had fortified his position on the 15th he might have withstood the ebel attack on the foggy morning of the 16th, and thus escaped the responsibility of the fearful loss sustained by our army; but I contend that even in that case he would have been obliged eventually to abandon the position, and effect a retreat under, perhaps, greater difficulties; as the result shows he had not a sufficient number of men to force his way to Richmond, and there is no position on the Peters. burg and Richmond railroad where he could have fortified himself in a short time, so that he could have remained with safety more than a day or two. He would have been exposed continually to attack in front and rear and on the left flank. The fact is, that General Butler's retreat from Drewry's Bluff to his fortifications near Bermuda Hundreds was clearly the part of wisdom and prudence, and probably what saved his army from destruction. Gen. Butler deserves great praise for his firmness in not yielding his better judgment to the wishes of those who urged his stay, and for his foresight and skill in effecting his retreat at the right time and in so successful a manner as he did; but the trouble lies in this, the folly of forcing a body of men of the number of Gen. Butler's army into such a position. The army had no business there. There were no chances of success. Whatever Gen. Butler's personal ideas may have been, his army certainly felt perfectly confident of defeat. Little or no confidence in fact was placed in the military ability of most of the Gen-

The disposition of Gen. Butler's forces the night before the battle was very bad and exceedingly unfortunate he having a line of battle-several miles long, and but one line. The reserves were also few and badly disposed of. The manœuvers during the fight were very dilatory, unskillfut, and unsatisfactory, and showed that military genius did not stand at the head of aff irs. The enemy manouvered very skillfully and rapidly, throwing his solid columns of troops upon various parts of Gen. Butler's long and weak line successively, beating his army by detail. He threw his force first upon Gen. Butler's right flank; then, rapidly as the swoop of an eagle, he struck his centre, and then his left, driving back flicing, but meeting great loss.

Gen. Butler's great mistake consisted in not seizing, in the first instance, upon the great strategic point of our army south of Richmond-that is, Petersburg. This place could have been easily taken immediately after Gen Butler's landing at Bermuda Hundreds, and, being on the south side of the Appointtox river in a few days. In the meantime, I adjure my fellowand the junction of several railroads, would have citizens to ponder well the thoughts here presented, been a place of vast importance to us. Petersburg and view them in the lights of reason and patriotwould have been a splendid base for any operations ism. Gen Butler wished to make, and his army would have been safe there. Then he would have cut off a very important channel of supplies to Lee's army, and from thence, with the assistance of our gun boats, he could have cut off all reinforcements and

supplies coming from the South toward Richmond. The statement that the battle of the 16th was only a feint to cover the small cavalry raid of Kantz, is too contemptibly absurd to need refutation. No The vote for Gov. Vance in this county will be tremendous. All the candidates in the county but one, are declared Vance men, and he will not get though with regret, that it was a failure, and a failure attended with great loss of human life and limb. of Titles Bas Janguispain " tragot non Ty. mile "

For the Conservative. THE INFLUENCE OF THE APPROACHING STATE ELECTIONS ON THE WAR.

It becomes every patriot and philanthropist to enquire candidly and seriously, according to the best lights before him, what influence the approaching State elections in this State will have on the war with regard to peace and independence. We, as a people, have started on the road of national existence and independence. To this end the great heart of the people are engaged, to this end all our energies are directed, and nothing short of it will satisfy the longing desire or repay the sacrifices which have been made and the sufferings which have been endured. On our part we are engaged in a noble cause-one which involves all that is dear to man on earth; on enter the human breast.

Bow to obtain the coveted prize which we have in view, in the most expeditious way, and without the sacrifice of honor, is a question of first importance. It becomes us, therefore, to enquire what p: obable effect our every act will have on the result of the present struggle. And in making this enquiry we must not close our eyes in blind prejudice against important facts as they pass before our face. On Dispatch from Gent Lee-Movements of Sheri. the contrary, every man, as a sentinel who watches for the good of his country, should permit no event or fact to pass without carefully examining it and duly weighing its import. The well-being of our country, of ourselves, and of our children is involved, The issue involved is one before the magnitude of which all others of an earthly character dwindle into divisions of his cavalry under Sheridan are reported insignificance and vanish into nothingness. It is, whether we shall be freemen or slaves.

Now, if it be the fixed purpose of the great mass of people in these Confederated States to achieve that independence for which our banner is unfurled, we will certainly, sooner or later, realize the object in view. I say certainly, because it is impossible to subdne and hold, as a conquered province, a country as great in extent, as abundant in resources, and as populous as the Southern States, if the people are only united in their resistance to the power which seeks their oppression. The God of nations will, sooner or later, and in His own way, vindicate their or impressed by the Government, said certificates

dismay and ruin of their enemies. With these views before us, let us proceed to cone sider the probable effect which the ensuing August elections will have on the duration of the war. We have before us two candidates for the Governor's seat,

Gov. Vance and W. W. Holden, and two sets of candidates for the Legislature, one supporting the claims of Gov. Vance, and the other advocating the pretensions of Mr. Holden. Mr. Holden and his friends pretend that by their election an honorable peace can be more speedily obtained than by the election of the other ticket. This is the gist of the whole matter in the contest.

Let us, therefore, examine the subject under this head, and weigh the conduct of the two candidates since the commencement of the war. Mr. Holden was elected a member of the State Convention in 1861, not because he had never advocated the doctrine of secession, but because he opposed it at the time of his election. As a member of the Convention he voted the State out of the federal Union, and into the Confederacy. Whether, however, this act was the result of the doctrine which he had taught Alexandria, and Steele occupied Little Rock and for years, and which he still secretly harbored in his Pine Bluff. osom, or whether it was from the pressure of circumstances then existing, is a question which I will. not pretend to decide. But the fact is, he voted as stated, and then in his paper, the Standard, pledged "the last man and the last dollar" to make good the solemn act. War was the result. It had not been before he began a general system of complaint and faultfinding, ministering with studious sagacity and or ten months, when his treasonable purposes have Prince George. become more manifest, they have taken alarm and denounced his pretensions. He went farther than they desired or apprehended.

When he advocated a State Convention for North Carolina to "take her affairs into her own hands." independent of the Confederate government with reference to negotiations for peace, his purposes of evil were no longer concealed from minds whose patriotism arose higher than their fears and prejudices. It was charged then that the object of the Convention agitation was to secede from the Confederacy, and cause the gallant sons of North Carolina to lick the dust at the oppressor's feet. More recently, the evidence has become positive that this was his intention, and this evidence is cumulative: Just see: North Carolina must "take her affairs into her own hands." What can this mean but secession from the Confederacy? Strip it of this meaning, and it has none. It is body without soul Then, in the midst of this agitation, is the declaration which he made in the presence of Messrs. Hampton and Horton, that the Legislature ought to call a Convention to take North Carolina out of the Confederacy. All these things point to one object alone, and force the mind to one inevitable conclusion -to wit : that Mr. Holden's purpose for some time past has been a rupture of the Confederate government and submission

As yet the subject has been considered only with regard to its effects at home-that is among ourselves. There is another light in which it is to be considered, and that is, the view which our enemies take of the matter. It is notorious that the yankees regard Mr. Holden, above all other men in North Carolina, as their friend, and have copied more largely perhaps from his paper to prove his friendly disposition than from any other paper in the South—

This is so notorious, that it may be classed under

I will PAX \$500 FOR THE APPREHENSION AND delivery to me, at the Endor fron Works, or for his confinement in any Jail in the State, so that I can get him, of a desperate negro, called CHARLES HUNTER, who committed an assault on our overseer, and stole from him one of Coirie Navy Pistols, with which he is now armed.

Said negro is a bright mulatto, with a freckled face, has a reddish appearance about the eyes, with a bushy head of red hair. His age is about 30. Stammers in his speech. When less seen he had on a faded suit of cotton clothing, and a light colored wool hat.

I will also, pay \$250 for the apprehension and delivery to Estern the consideration of the continuation of the continu selves. There is another light in which it is to be This is so notorious, that it may be classed under that head of evidence known to the law as matters of "general reputation." In this view of the case would not the yankees take fresh courage and renew age. When last seen he had on a very ragged suit of clothes, and no shoes. erals commanding by the inferior officers and rank their efforts for our subjugation in the event of his and no shoes. election? Most assuredly they would. They would regard North Carolina as virtually taking sides with them, and their hopes would thereby become strengthened. This would prolong the war beyond a doubt. - It is not necessary in this view of the case to determine whether Mr. Holden is really in favor of submission or not. If our public enemies so consider him, it will be a sufficient cause for their ac tion. And will not the voters of the State look upon the question in this aspect, and allow it to have due weight with them in the coming election? If they wish to avoid any and every act which will give aid and comfort to the enemy, and to avoid prolonging the war with all its horrers and sufferings, it becomes their solemn duty to vote for no man whom the enethose parts of Gen. Butler's line in confusion, and in- my regards as a friend. This view of the case is so plain that it seems that any one should see it who is not hopelessly blind by reason of prejudice.

There are other views which I have to present on the subject which I will forfear from doing for the present, least this communication should to extended to an undue length, which I hope to be able to give

A FEMALE TEACHER WANTED. THE SUBSCRIBER WISHES TO EMPLOY A to take charge of a School in a private family.

She must be well qualified to teach the higher English branches, and Music, both vocal and instrumental.

Reference given and required. Address.

BOX 85, Louisburg N. C. 28—6t.

HILLSBORO' N. C. MILITARY ACADEMY THE SECOND SESSION (1864) OF THIS INSTITUTION THE SECOND SECOND 1st.
will commence July 1st.
For circulars and information, apply to
Maj. WM. M. GORDON, May 16, 19-3m.

Telegraphic News

REPORTS OF THE PRESS. ASSOCIATION Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. Thrasher, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of

From the Valley of Virginia.

HEADQUARTER'S MOUNTAIN TOP, at night 11 o'clock, June 8 .- Crook and Averill joined Hunter to-day at Staunton. A part of their forces are on Greenville and Middlebrook road.

Five hundred cavalry made a demonstration at 3 o'clock, p. m., on Waynesboro' and Greenville on the Staunton road; they were repulsed by General the part of our enemies their purposes and sims are the Staunton road; they were repulsed by General the basest and the most flendish which can possibly Imboden. The enemy retired to Staunton, burning Fishersville depot.

Pore, with four thousand troops, is moving down the Valley to reinforce Hunter. The enemy have no supplies, but subsist on the

country. Our troops are in fine spirits. An advance is er. pected tosmorrow.

dan's Cavalry.

RICHMOND, JUNE 9. HEADQUARTERS, June 8. - The enemy has been up. usually quiet to day along the whole extent of his line, and nothing of importance has occurred. Two to have crossed the Pamunkey yesterday at New

Castle ferry. R. E. LEE, Gen. (Signed) The advance of Sheridan's column, accompanied by artillery, appeared last night at Chesterfied Sta tion, moving in the direction of Albemarle.

Congressional.

RICHMOND, JUNE 9 .- After further debate the

Senate passed the tax bill. The House passed a bill authorizing the issue of certificates of indebtedness for property purchased cause, in the eyes of the nations of earth, and to the to be receivable in payment of all dues except im. port and export duties. A motion to reconsider was agreed to.

From Gen. Lee's Army-All Quiet.

RICHMOND, June 9 .- Nothing doing along our ines to-day. Not a heavy gun was fired up to two o'clock. Both armies are confronting each other in their breast-works, with occasional picket firing.

From the Trans-Mississippi-Repulse of the Yankee Fleet.

MOBILE, June 9th .- The operator at Brandon, on the 8th, reports on the authority of Col. Shads. from Shreveport, as official from Camden, Arkansas. as follows: On the 2d Marmaduke engaged the ene. my's main fleet near Gain's landing. Capt. Jacobs boarded and captured the transport Lebanon. Pratt's battery did excellent service, crippling one gunboat seriously. The whole federal fleet were seriously repulsed and driven down the river.

Price is reported to be at Camden, Taylor below

Desperate Attempt to Capture Petersburg-The Enemy is Finally Driven Back.

PETERSBURG, June 9th. - The enemy three or five thousand strong, under Gen. Kantz, made a long, however, after the commencement of the war, desperate attempt to capture the city to-day. The enemy advanced in two columns, and after several assaults upon the works southeast of the city, in well ordered pace, to the apprehensions, fears and which they were repulsed, succeeded in flanking our discontent of those over whom he could gain influ- forces, and causing them to retreat after fighting ence, until his paper became very popular with a bravely. The Petersburg militia sustained the brunt great many true men, and all of the disaffected of the of the first assault, behaving like veterans, and losing State. And, like a vulture, he has fed upon that six killed and thirty wounded, among them several aliment nearly from the beginning of the war to the of our best citizens. Reinforcements came up after present time. Many good men and true patriots the enemy had gotten almost into the city and drove have been deceived by him, but within the last nine | them back. The yankees are now retreating through

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NOTICE !- There will be a meeting of the Conservative party in Pittsboro' on the 23d of this month, for the purpose of nominating caudidates to represent Chatham

county in the next Legislature.

A large delegation from the different districts is expected. MANY CITIZENS. June 8, 1864.

WE are authorized to announce E. M. WELBORN as a candidate to represent the county of Wilkes in the House of Commons at the ensuing election. 38-tepd. Standard and Progress copy till day of election and send

We are authorised to appounce C. B. SANDERS, Esq., for the Senate, and SETH WOODALL and WM. H. AVERA, Esqs., for the House of Commons, as Candidaw o represent Johnston county, in the next General Assembly of North Carolina. They are true Conservatives, and

We are authorized to announce the name of D. MgD. LINDSAY, as a Candidate for re-election to the State Senate, from the Counties of Camden and Currituck. May 27.

WE are authorized to announce Ligur. R. E. JONES, of Jones county, as a Candidate for the House of Commons.

\$750 REWARD!

WILL PAY \$500 FOR THE APPREHENSION AND

Endor Iron Works, Chatham county, N. S. DOWNER, Pres.

June 2d, 1864. *4 * Confederate copy three times. State of North Carolina, Subsistence Department,

RALEIGH, MAY 25, 1864. FRESH BEEF WANTED.

I WISH TO FURCHASE TEN LIVE BEEVES TO furnish the Hospitals for the relief of the sick and wounded North Carolina Soldiers. Persons who can possibly spare any are requested to communicate with me without delay THOS. D. HOGG, Maj. & C. 8.

JOHN G. WILLIAMS & Co., STOCK AND MONEY BROKERS, Raleigh, N. C., CONTINUES TO CARRY ON THE BROKERAGE BUSI-

SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE, RALEIGH, N. C., APRIL 27, 1864.

PROPOSE TO ESTABLISH, IN THE CITY OF Raleigh, a manufactory for ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.

The object of this onterprise is to supply these aseld articles to all soldiers from this State, who have been may be, so maimed in the service as to require them.

Privates and non-commissioned officers will be furnished gratuitously. Commissioned officers will be charged the actual cost.

Disabled soldiers are requested to correspond with the undersigned, giving name, regiment, rank, locality of amputation, and the precise measurement of the remaining member.

I wish to employ a number of competent mechanics for the above named purpose. All such are invited to com-municate immediately with this office. EDWARD WARREN, Surgeon General North Caro

All papers in the State are requested to copy for one month, and send bill to this office.